

**In the Claims**

1. (Currently amended) A process to avoid formation and growth of coatings, films and slime aggregates formed by microorganism in the production of for producing formed cellulosic articles, such as fibres, filaments, sheetings, membranes or tubes, comprising
  - a) extruding a solution of cellulose in an aqueous amine oxide, particularly N-methylmorpholine N-oxide, through an extrusion die via an air gap and coagulating the formed article in an aqueous precipitation bath containing amine oxide, and
  - b) passing the formed article through at least one washing stage for removing residual amine oxide,characterized in that the liquor of the precipitation bath in the precipitation stage and/or the washing liquor in of the washing stage(s) is treated with ultra-violet radiation.
2. (Previously presented) The process according to claim 1 wherein the ultra-violet radiation has a wave length in the range from 200 to 280 nm.
3. (Previously presented) The process according to claim 2 wherein the ultra-violet radiation has a wave length of 254 nm.
4. (Previously presented) The process according to claim 2 wherein the ultra-violet radiation is generated by a mercury low-pressure lamp.
5. (Previously presented) The process according to claim 2 wherein the UV treatment is limited to the liquors of the washing stage(s) having a temperature below 50°C.
6. (Previously presented) The process according to claim 1 wherein precipitation bath liquors or washing liquors having a Hazen color number Hz ≤ 400 is subjected to the UV treatment.
7. (Currently amended) The process according to claim 1 wherein the precipitation bath and several washing stages are connected in series and have liquor cycles of their own, characterized in that the cycle liquors of the precipitation bath and the first washing stage(s) are treated with ultra-violet radiation.

8. (Currently amended) The process according to claim 6 1 characterized in that power of the UV-radiation is in cycle liquors are irradiated with a power in the range from 0.1 to 1.0 Wh/l.
9. (Previously presented) A system for reducing unwanted microorganisms in liquors containing amine oxide, comprising:
  - a precipitation bath; and
  - a series of washing stages communicatively connected to each other and the precipitation bath wherein the precipitation bath and at least one of the washing stages comprise a UV radiation source positioned for irradiating the washing liquor therein with ultra-violet radiation to reduce unwanted microorganisms in the washing liquor.
10. (Previously presented) The system according to claim 9 wherein the ultra-violet radiation has a wave length in the range from 200 to 280 nm.
11. (Previously presented) The system according to claim 9 wherein the ultra-violet radiation has a wave length of 254 nm.
12. (Previously presented) The system according to claim 9 wherein the ultra-violet radiation is generated by a mercury low-pressure lamp.
13. (Previously presented) The system according to claim 9 wherein the irradiation treatment is limited to the liquors of the washing stage(s) having a temperature below 50°C.
14. (Previously presented) The system according to claim 9 wherein liquors in the precipitation and/or washing stages having a Hazen color number Hz ≤ 400 is subjected to the UV treatment.
15. (Previously presented) A method for reducing unwanted microorganisms in washing liquors containing amine oxide, comprising:
  - irradiating washing liquor containing a N-methylmorpholine N-oxide in at least one washing stage with ultra-violet radiation in a sufficient amount to effectively reduce unwanted microorganisms therein, the ultra-violet radiation having a wave length in the range from 200 to 280 nm.